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ing the interest of the people that it spread rapidly throughout the more important Middle States and resulted in the permanent defeat of the Federal party in the Middle States by 1802, except in the State of Delaware, where the Federalists adopted the convention system and thereby maintained their hold on the people. It is Dr. Luetscher's aim to show that the combat between the Federal and Republican parties was more than a conflict of ideas and measures,—it was a difference in political machinery. Had the Federalists accepted Hamilton's suggestion and adopted a thorough-going popular propaganda for their principles, the author implies that they might have held the attention and support of the people as against the opposition. This standpoint differs from the conventional and accepted view regarding the two parties. Emphasis has heretofore been placed almost exclusively upon the party programs of the time and on the traditional, aristocratic leanings of the Federalists. The author does not deny the importance of these factors, but points out that the absence of proper machinery, or rather the unwillingness of the Federal leaders to make use of the perfectly proper methods adopted by their rivals, placed the former in a position of complete helplessness. This weakness of a party, whose leaders had been strongly entrenched in nation, state and city can, by no means, be fully accounted for solely on the ground of a radical change in the ideas of the people.

In the course of his argument the author gives a very interesting discussion of the early limitations on suffrage in the Middle States and has been at considerable pains to collect from the various state archives and from the early files of newspapers a number of conclusions regarding the proportion of the voters to the total population of several of the states. In dwelling upon the mechanism of parties, Dr. Luetscher has necessarily ignored to some extent the conflict of principles during the period treated, but this is incident to any special treatment of a single phase of political growth and the monograph will be found quite helpful in correcting the existing views on our early political parties.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

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*A History of Modern Europe.* By MERRICK WHITCOMB, Ph. D. Pp. 360. Price, \$1.10. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903.

This volume on the history of modern Europe is one of the Twentieth Century Text-books Series, in which the field of general European history is treated in two volumes, the one on the mediæval period by Professor Munro, the other on the modern period by Professor Whitcomb. Together the two volumes furnish an adequate text for European history from the time of Charles the Great to the present, though they may be satisfactorily used independently of each other. Like its counterpart, the present volume is highly successful in clear and accurate presentation of the subject; the value of the deeper insight into the history of the period which only the specialist's training can give, appears constantly. The style is much above the level of text-book writing. Unfortunately the effect of this is too often sacrificed by the great frequency with which the mechanical devices for teaching are allowed to

break the continuity of the narrative. The text-book of to-day seems to suffer from this undue emphasis upon tables, bibliographical references, source-reviews, etc. From the standpoint of the teacher this may be an advantage, but the student cannot but have his attention dissipated thereby. In justice to the present work, however, it should be said that the helps are, in so far as that is possible, carefully adapted to contribute to the continuity of ideas:

Good judgment is shown in the selection of material, and in the still more difficult task of determining on what to neglect. The chapters on the Renaissance, on Commerce and several of those on the Nineteenth Century will illustrate this. At times, however, too much is neglected and one looks in vain for facts usually considered important. In the section on France in the chapter on the Rise of the Modern Nations, there is no mention of the work of Louis XI. or of the territorial unification, an omission scarcely atoned for by the excellent treatment of the legal phases of the new institutions. The question will also arise whether the statement that the maxims of the legists of the fourteenth century, that "The King's will is law," that "All justice emanates from the King," are the fundamental principles of modern government, will not be misleading to the pupil. Occasionally the desire for detail as to personal history is yielded to, as, for example, the names of Henry VIII.'s wives with dates, when less than two pages can be spared for the Reformation in England.

The illustrations are numerous and well chosen. They do more than illustrate, for many are taken from contemporary prints or paintings, and therefore serve as primary source-materials. The same can scarcely be said of the so-called source-review appended to each chapter division. Why extracts from Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," Martin's "Popular History of France," McCracken's "Swiss Republic," Fyffe's "Modern Europe," etc., should be thus designated is not readily apparent. The fact that many excellent citations from original sources occur under this head serves only to confuse the essential distinction between primary and secondary authorities.

The general plan of the treatment is distinguished from other text-books that have preceded it in the greater emphasis laid upon contemporary history. Fully one-half of the book is devoted to the period since 1815, a distribution of space which allows a much fuller account of the nineteenth century than is usual in text-books of this size. In this the author is clearly in line with a popular tendency, and many will look upon this as one of the strong features of the book. In lamenting the contraction of the earlier centuries thereby necessitated, Professor Whitcomb expresses the feeling adequately. "Our forefathers," he says, "were content with classical, and often with mythical personages; we have been made to comprehend our Luther and Loyola, our Mirabeau and Napoleon; and our children will have to make room for their Cavour, their Bismarck and their Gladstone. It is a choice of benefits, and there are many substantial reasons why, in the building up of a system of popular education, the present should not be sacrificed to the past."

The maps interspersed throughout the book are good, and well adapted to make clear the political geography treated in the text. At the end is a list of leading events and an index.

W. E. LINGELBACH.